According to the Turkestan Gazette (the official jour-il of Tashkend), a serious encounter between the Chinese and Kashgar troops is drawing near, the hos tile parties being only separated by the Tian-Shan hills. "To prepare for conflict the Chinese have established a large arrenal at Launcke-Pu, whence 10,000 breech-loading rifles were a few days ago sent to Gutchere, headquarters of the expeditionary force. Yakob Beg is likewise arming, and as a preliminary to a Chinese war tries to improve his relations with the Russians. He has given a cordial reception to Colonel Prejevalski, who is crossing the Kasngar on his way to Thibet, and is supposed to be holding intercourse with the special Russian embassy that followed him to Akasu, and seems to have been sent out to watch the progress of THE CZAR DESIROUS OF PRACE.

The conviction that the mission of General Ignation will lead to a friendly arrangement is general at St. Petersburg and Moscow, even by those entirely unacquainted with the position. This conclusion is inferred from General Ignaties rip. Unless Russia
were desirous to avoid war the General, it is constuded, would not have been despatched West,
and such being the case it is expected that the
Powers will meet Russia nait way. There is little doubt that Russia will consent to demobilize if the Paris treaty, which has practically ceased to exist, is directly or indirectly done away with. Austria's acprescence in some such arrangement is probable, and a Austria co-operates the consent of Germany will not

INCREASED TAXATION OPPOSED IN GERMANY. There was an animated debate in the German Reichtag on Saturday over the first reading of the budget The government requires about \$17,000,000 more than

Herr Holmann, Minister of State, said it was necestary to make up this amount by increased contribu-

Herr Lasker, leader of the national liberals, said Herr Holmann's speech was a mere reproduction of hat the Chancellor's office had already promulgated. Herr Richter (progressist) said scarcely a single point of the whole budget was satisfactory. Both eakers urged the necessity for establishing imperial ninistries with parliamentary responsibility.

Prince Bismarck said be favored increased taxation,

nt the scheme for this was not ripe for execution, and he was compelled to resort provisionally to an increase of the matriculatory contributions. He opposed the nent of imperial ministries. Imperial ministers without power would be useless. Were not President of the Prussian Ministry as well as of the Imperial Chancellery, he would I powerless. He reminded the House of the case of the esident of the Imperial Railway Department, who resigned his office because he saw all this arrangement upset by the opposition of the particularist States. The strongest opponent of an Imperial Minister of Finance would be the Prussian Finance Minister. It was for this very reason that he endeavored to obtain for the superior imperial officials a seat and voice in the Prussian Ministry in order to gain over the greatest particularist State to the Empire. Other States are no less particularist than Prussia. The particularist current has always been considerable, and it seems as if it were now about to grow stronger. It is, perhaps, the point of transi-tion; but we want, at all events, time to overcome such

The debate will be continued to-day.

NOW FOR THE TRUE CAUSE OF ARNIM'S PRESECUTION. Herr Loe, formerly Secretary of the German Em-bassy at Paris; Count Hermann von Arnim and Dr. hisen, editor of the Reichsglocke (newspaper), have been tried in Berlin, and convicted in the Municipa court of Berlin, of violation of the press laws in publishing certain articles in the Reichsglocke. Hermann, who is a son of Count Henry von Arnim, was sentenced to imprisonment for three months; Loe for one year and Gehisen for five years. GENERAL CHANGARNIER'S SUCCESSOR.

A Paris despatch says the election last Saturday of M. Dupuy de Lome (Bonapartist) to a life Senatorship in place of General Changarnier was due to a coalition of the Bonapartists and legitimists, and, what is yet stranger to say, of the constitutional Orleanists. The alliance of the Bonapartists and legitimists has become a normal fact, produced by the hatred of the Republic, but the defection of the constitutional Orleanist party, at the head of which is the Duc d'Audiffrei-Pasquier, President of the Sonate, associating itself with the violent parties of the Right to reject a moderate republican candidate of incontestible uprightness, is an act of flagrant political immorality. even in a country where immoral coalitions in political

oppose the Railway Convention bill. It is reported in rliamentary circles that in taking this course the Left aim at the overthrow of M. Christophle, Minister of Public Works, in order that he may be replaced by a person more agreeable to M. Gambetta. WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

A moderate gale from the west northwest prevails at Holybead. Yesterday snow squalls were frequent over the Hebrides. The Herald prediction as to the direction of the disturbance was perfectly accurate. ON THE CONTINENT.

The past winter at St. Petersburg was the severest for many years. The thermometer here on Sunday night was nearly twenty degrees Fahrenheit below zero. It has been snowing at Pesth for forty-eight hours. The railways are blocked and traffic in that city is at a standstill. The snow is from three to five feet deep in the streets and in some places even twelve

MEXICO.

LEORGANIZATION OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERN-MENTS IN THE NORTH. SAN FRANCISCO, March 12, 1877.

A San Diego despatch to the Union, from Tucson, Arizona, says that General Telenties, mmanding the Pacific coast of Mexico, has Sproutieu General Mariscal, Provisional Governor of Sonora, and reported the same to President Diaz for confirmation. This indicates confidence in Mariscal and narmony between him and Torres, who was appointed to the same place last November. Torres has nover exercised his authority, he and Mariscal being friendly.

OUR RUSSIAN GUESTS.

THE FLEET LEAVING NORFOLK FOR NEW YORK-RELUCTANCE OF THE OFFICERS TO LEAVE THE OLD DOMINION.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. 1 Nonvolk, Va., March 12, 1877. The Russian fleet, composed of the flagship Svetlana, Bogatyr, Ascold, and Tender, were engaged to-day in taking on powder from the naval magazine, and I sail from this port to-morrow, it nothing interferes, for New York barbor. Admiral Boutakoff bas just returned from the great commercial metropolis, where all arrangements have been made for a stay of

Our Muscovite friends, including the royal Princes, express themselves as delighted with their sojourn at Norfolk, and will leave us with manifest reluctance. Of late the Grand Dukes Alexis and Constantine have been enjoying strolls with the ladies every pleasant atternoon, and at night have been quite !requent at-tendants at the theatre.

INDIAN TROUBLES IN OREGON.

WARLIKE ATTITUDE OF CHIEF JOSEPH'S BAND AND OTHER TRIBES.

San Francisco, March 12, 1877. A Portland despatch says the present rendezvous of thief Joseph's band of Nez Perces Indians is located on Joseph's Creek, a tributary of the Grande Ronde River. It is described as a narrow, precipitous gorge, difficult of access and well protected from any attack which could be made. One hundred men could successfully hold the position against 1,000 solgiers. The following-named tribes have met with Joseph in council:-Alpowas, Paluzes, Umatellas, Salmon Rivers, and White Birds, numbering 100. A division is reported to have taken place in the council, some favoring peace and others war. One chief advocated joining the Sioux against the whites. They are still in session, and have been for eight or ten days. General O. O. Howard left here a few days ago for the scene of the threatened difficulty for the purpose of consulting with Chief Joseph, and to endeavor, if possible, to induce him to yield peaceably to the purpose of the government.

STANLE

Three Letters from the Herald's Explorer in Central Africa.

HE ARRIVES AT UJIJI.

Complete Survey of Lake Tanganyika.

CAMERON'S CREEK.

Discovery of Burton Gulf and Important Facts About the Kagcera River.

ALEXANDRA LAKE.

Pure Waters Flowing from an Unexplored Reservoir.

THE SOURCES OF THE NILE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, March 12, 1877. We are in receipt of three deeply interesting setters from Henry M. Stanley, the joint commissioner of the HERALD and London Daily Telegraph, now exploring the counterial regions of Central Africa, and determining the location and character of the several sources of the Nile. Two maps accompany the letters, and illustrate the various routes and explorations made by Stanley since the date of the despatches which were received from him in October, 1876.

shore of Lake Tanganyika, and on the 7th, 10th and and his aunt. 13th of August, 1876, respectively. After exploring the hitherto unknown region between Lakes Victoria and Albert Nyanza, and discovering the great River Kageera, which flows into the Victoria N'yanza from the southwest, Stanley took a southerly route toward Ujiji, the place where he first met Livingstone. In the course of his journey he discovered Lake Windermere, an enlargement of the Kageera, and also a body of water which he named Kageera

But by the ferocious hostility of the natives of the region called the Warundi and being brought to the verge of starvation, Stanley was forced to retire into a more hospitable country and abandon for the time being the further exploration of the Kageera and its wonderful valley, and his efforts to reach the southern end of Lake Albert N'vanza.

ON TO TANGANYIKA

Pursuing his course toward Ujiji, Stanley crossed into the country of Unyamwesi, and, after traversing its ridge-broken expanse, reached his destination in safety. The details of this perilous journey are given in his letter.

SURVEYING THE LAKE.

After fitting together and launching the exploring boat Lady Alice, which rendered such good service on Lake Victoria WYanza, Stanley commenced his survey of Lake Tanganyika. Starting from Ujiji, he made a complete circumnavigation of the lake and verified many observations made on that portion which he had previously visited and explored in company with Dr. Livingstone.

CAMERON'S OUTLET.

Stanley has settled the question of the Rive Lukuga, which Cameron supposed was the outlet of Lake Tanganyika toward the west and into the system of lakes which form the headwaters of the Lomame or Lualaba of Livingstone.

RIGHT AND WHONG.

Stanley's letters indicate that Cameron was both right and wrong with regard to the character of the Lukuga River.

ONLY A CREEK AT PRESENT.

At present it is only a creek, running inland through a deep depression, which extends westward for a great distance. But the lake, by constantly increasing its area and raising in level, will eventually find an outlet through the Lukuga

Stanley's investigations on and around Lake Tanganvika are of the most carious and complete nature. At the northern end of the lake he found a spacious gulf, which will henceforward be known to geographers as "Burton Gulf," after the celebrated African explorer of that name.

THE KAGEERA RIVER.

In his second letter Stanley describes some very important discoveries respecting the Kageera River, which empties into Lake Victoria N'Yanza on its western side. He attaches vast importance to this stream as a feeder of the great lake.

THE SHIMEEYU RIVER.

He compares the Shimeeyu, which flows into the Victoria N'Yanza from the vast swampy region southeast of the lake, through which he first approached its shores, to the River Thames, but the Kageera to the Thames and Severn combined.

AN INTERESTING INPERENCE.

The purity and color of the water of the Kageera, he declares, indicate that it rises either far to the westward of Lake Tanganyika or that its course is interrupted by a lake, where the waters are purified as in a great settling basin. LAKE ALEXANDRA.

Stanley's investigations go to prove the existence of such a lake of considerable extent, and which is known by several names. To the river and lake Stanley gives the name of "Alexandra," in honor of the Princess of Wales.

PARENTS OF THE EGYPTIAN NILE. He proves that the Egyptian Nile is the issue of the united Bine and White Niles, the former flowing from the mountainous region of Abyssinia and the

latter from the equatorial lake system. GRAND PARENTS OF THE NILE.

The White Nile is the issue of Lake Albert Nyanza, which derives its waters from the vast watershed that immediately surrounds it. The Victoria Nile is the issue of Lake Victoria Nyanza, which is fed by numerous rivers, such as the Shimeeyu, the Duma, the Ruana. The Kageera or Lower Alexandra Nile issues from Alexandra Lake, which latter body of water is fed from sources yet

NATIVE GEOGRAPHERS. The natives say that Lake Alexandra is two days' tains of Ugufu. It is called by them Niyanza Chu

SMALL POX AND PEVER. Stanley's latest letter, dated Ujiji, August 13, reports an outbreak of smallpox and fever in the district. This visitation obliges him to prepare for an

He proposes to cross the country to N'vangwe. westward of the northern end of Lake Tangan yika and on the Lualaba or Webb's River. He will there determine on his final course.

A TERRIBLE TORNADO.

THE HERALD PREDICTION OF THE 4TH PUL-FILLED-DESTRUCTIVE PFFECTS OF THE WIND WHIRL IN ALABAMA-LOSS OF LIFE AND THE DEMOLITION OF BUILDINGS IN TALLAPOOSA COUNTY, ALA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ATLANTA, Ga., March 12, 1877. I hasten to give you the following particulars of the movement and effects of a terrible tornado which has passed over Alabams. These indicate the fulfilment of the HERALD prediction of the 4th regarding such a disturbance in the Mississippi Valley, which was as follows :- 'These thermometric differences, together with the rapid variations of pressure now occurring in the West, may combine to develop a tornado in the Mississippi or Ohio Valley region."

The storm seems to have originated further south than has yet been reported by telegraph. On the 8th inst. a tornado similar to those that visited Georgia a year ago developed itself in the southwestern part of Alabama or Mississippi and swept toward the northeast, leaving death and destruction in its wake. A letter to the Herald correspondent pere from Tallapoosa county, in Alabama, gives some of the particulars of the effects of the tornade in that section.

POINT OF DEVELOPMENT.

It made its first appearance upon the plantation of Mr. A. Grimmett, of Tallapoosa county, and completely demolished every house on the place except a negro cabin. A son of Mr. Grimmett, who was in the corn crib superintending the busking of some corn, heard the roar and rush of the wind, and it is supposed The letters are dated from Ujiji, on the eastern he started to the dwelling house to protect his mother

Before he could reach the house, however, the fury of the storm had burst upon the place and he was struck by a piece of flying timber and instantly killed. The dwelling was completely demolished and a negro man killed by the falling timbers. The two ladies, together with some children, were caught under the roof, but they were all rescued. DEVASTATION.

The houses on several other plantations were utterly demolished, but, as far as heard from, there was no other loss of life. The tornado occurred early in the day, and it seems to be certain that it was the development of the disturbance predicted by the HERALD.

COAL MINING RESUMED.

GENERAL REOPENING OF, THE COLLIERIES IN THE WYOMING AND LACKAWANNA VALLEYS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SCRANTON, Pa., March 12, 1877.
Work will be resumed on full time next Thursday at the mines of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Delaware and Hudson and the Pennsylvania Coal Company, being the three principal corporations engaged in the anthracite industry along the Wyoming and Lackawanna valleys. It is stated that the Pennsylvania Coal Company has received a large contract which will keep its mines working steadily during the greater portion of the summer. The motive stimulating the other companies to action is said to be that of crowding out the lesser corporations, with a view to obtaining control of the market and regulating the prices which capitalists complain of being ruinously low since the dissolution of the cont combination. Whatever the motive for increased work may be, if it is not for the purpose of striking a further blow at the wages of the workmen, the order to set the mines going on full time will be hailed with delight by hundreds of the toiling on the subject to-night regard the movement with suspicion. They cannot see why full time can be resumed at the mines in the present condition of the market, without it has for its object the further reduction of wages, which are aiready at a starvation standard. We shall see.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

PROBABLE RESULT OF THE CONTEST TO-DAY-PRESCOTT LIKELY TO HAVE A MAJORITY OF ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED-REPUBLI-CANS TO SUCCEED IN CONGRESSIONAL CONTEST [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CONCORD, March 12, 1877. One of the least eventful, so far as New Hampshire is concerned, and yet unmistakable as regards its effect upon the country at large, is the election which will take place in this State to-morrow. New Hamp-shire has always been closely divided on the question of national policy, and it has been many years sinco its pronunciamento has been recorded other than in favor of the prevailing administration. As goes New Hampshire so goes Connecticut has been the watchword and verdict, and one that has about alway: been ratified in the April following, but in the present complication of political affairs, after the troubles and trials of the recent national contest and the Electora Commission, there is a great division of opinions concerning the result. Undoubtedly Hon. Benjamin F. Prescott will be ejected Governor by from 1 500 to 2,500 majority, and will carry with him the majority of the State ticket. Hon. Daniel Marcy, of Ports. month, his democratic opponent, will poll a large vote, but his war record is hardly good enough to suit the tendencies of nowadays,

THE CONGRESSIONAL CONTEST. For Congressmen the contests in the First and Third districts are likely to be quite close. Hon. Frank Jones, the democratic candidate present incumbent from the First district, is an extensive brower, with large influence and personally very popular. His opponent, Mr. Gilman Marston, has been prominent in local and State politics and would be defeated were it not for the national question at issue. As it is, the republicans hope to carry him in by a small majority, though they are not at all sarguine. In the Third district, where Colonel Henry O. Kent (democrat) and Henry W. Blair are opposed to each other, there has been a third candidate nominated by the temperance party, which has coalesced with the rabid republicans, and the chances look in favor of the combined powers. The Second district will assuredly be carried by Hon. James A. Briggs, of Manchester, without formidable democratic opposition. The weather is stormy to-night, and there are small chances of a full vote to-morrow. Excepting the propable election of a democratic Congressman from the First district, the indications are that the republicans will succeed in electing their candidates.

RAILROAD COLLISION.

EXETER, N. H., March 12, 1877. This afternoon an engine on the Boston and Maine Railroad, while running at a speed of thirty miles an

THE NORTHAMPTON BANK ROB-BERY.

The Herald says an injunction has been served on three Boston banks, forbidding the transfer of certain government bonds and other securities to the parties to whose credit they were piaced on deposit. The securities are believed to be part of the plunder stolen from the Northampton Bank.

THE LOUISIANA PERPLEXITY.

EXCITEMENT OVER THE STATE SENATORSHIP-NICHOLLS ADVISES THE ELECTION OF A RE-PUBLICAN-INDORSEMENT OF THE SOUTHERN POLICY OF PRESIDENT HAVES-AN INTER-VIEW WITH PACKARD.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NEW ORLEANS, March 12, 1877.
The republicans at the State House have been very jubilant to-day over the tenor of despatches received avorable to Kellogg's securing admission to the Senate. State and city securities fell off slightly in consequence. Nothing was done by the Nicholls Legislature in regard to electing a United States Senator. In the caucus yesterday Governor Nicholls make a short speech, in which he talked very plainly, and advised them to send a republican, having no faith in securing the admission of any democrat. This threw a very wet blanket over the entire field of candidates, all of whom, with the exception of Colonel Penn, were banking upon their stanch democratic records. To-day, therefore, strong efforts are being made by their supporters to postpone the election until a future session, when it is hopen democratic stock may be again at a premium. General Gibson's friends at Washington have telegraphed, urging this course, alleging that the election of a Hayes and seriously interfere with carrying out his Southern policy by giving to the Senate the power of deciding a question which would otherwise revert to himself after its adjournment. These views are not. however, generally acquiesced in. A majority of the members of the Legislature are tired of delay and favor immediate action.

The realization of the necessity of electing a repub-

tican has brought several new names into the canvass. Prominent among them is that of Judge Wylle, of the of whom are moderate in political views. Should an election be precipitated the democrats will not, however, abandon the field, and it is impossible to fore-

ten o'clock to morrow, without taking further action. The extra session of the Legislature, which expires on Friday next, will be prolonged by a joint resolution. PRESIDENT HAYES INDORSED.

The Nicholls Legislature to-day adopted the follow-

Ing:—
Whereas the inaugural address of the present Executive of the nation indicates a fixed determination to restore harmony to the people of the South by establishing a policy of pacification for one of coercion, and by recognizing the right of said people of the South to local self-government, free from lederal interference; therefore be it

Resolved, That we accept this declaration of the national Executive of non-intervention in the affairs of a state as a happy angury for the future, as made in good faith and the true spirit of the constitution, and that this General Assembly will earnessly co-operate with President Hayes in every effort to restore confidence and traternal relations among the whole people of this great country; and to this condition declared the great objects for which governments were instituted—vix, to guarantee protection to the life, liberty and property of every human being within their jurisdiction.

Governor Packard remains constantly at the State House attending to such business as comes before him. He stated to day to a reporter that he had as full confidence as ever in the final success of his government, but added :-

I am annoyed at the persistence with which the I am amoyed at the persistence with which the most giaring missatatements are repeated, even by journals usually well informed. For instance, it seems to be widely believed that my legal claims to the office of Governor of Louisana are based entirely upon the decision of the Returning Board, and that the constitutional provision requiring a canvass of the votes by the General Assembly has not been strictly complied with in this respect—that there were less than a quorum of Senators present when that canvass was made. The provision of the constitution upon the subject is this:—

ARTICLE 48. Returns of every election shell be senied up and transmitted by the proper returning officers to the Secretary of State, who shall deliver them to the Speaker of the House of Representatives. On the second day of the session of the General Assembly them to be holden, the members of the tieneral Assembly shall meet in the House of Representatives to examine and count the votes. The person having the greatest number of votes for Governor small be declared duly elected.

This provision was complied with in every particuthe second day of the session (January 2) the General Assembly met in joint convention, with sixty eight Representatives and twenty-one Senators present, made a canvass and declared the result. A quorum of the House is sixty-one and of the Senate nine teen. Of the sixty-eight Representatives present all were returned by the Returning Board, and of the twenty-one Senators nineteen were so returned and two scatced on contests. Thus it will be seen that there was an undoubted quorum of members of each branch of the Legislatury present and participating in the causes whose almes appeared on the rolls of the Secretary of State as entitled to participate in the original organization. The impression that there was not a quorum present probably arose from the fact that five of the Senators present when the votes were counted for Governor, and when Mr. Kellogg was elected Senator, were subsequently induced to withdraw, and some of them are now acting with the Nicholis Senate. Two have since returned. There was no legal quorum present in either house of the Nicholis Legislature when the pretended canvass was made for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The House had but lower when the pretended canvass was made for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The House had but lower when the pretended canvass was made for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The House had but lower when the pretended canvass was made for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The House had but lowers were contacted to with the second to the conditions of his undertak-ing are that he shall ride 600 miles in fifty consecutive hours, to be allowed twenty horses, and the second the managers of the second that there were the managers of the second that there was no large that the shall ride 600 miles in fifty consecutive hours, to be allowed twenty horses, and the second the managers of the were returned by the Returning Board, and of the itovernor and Lieutenant Governor. The House had but lofty-two legal members, and the Senate but seventeen. Nor had they before them any returns as prescribed by the constitution on which to base their canvass. Mr. Deshonde, Governor Kellogg's Secretary of State, then the undisputed Secretary of State, not only returned to give up the returns when a committee from the Nicholls House formally waited upon him to request them, but presented them as directed by law to the Speaker of the legal House, in whose presence the vote was canvassed as before stated.

PRESIDENT HAYES' SOUTHERN POLICY. Referring to President Hayes' Southern policy, Gov-

ernor Packard said:—

I do not understand that the President intends to sacrilice any principle or abandon any irrieds of the Union and republican party in the South. I do not understand it toge his desire to force the colored people from the republican party. On the other hand, I understand that he will sustain, under the constitution and laws of the United States, each State of the Union in a republican form of government, and will suppress insurrection and domestic violence. I understand him as wishing to avoid the constant use of troops in the Southern States at elections and as the police force for States. The foundation for this desirable state of affairs has been laid here already. It has been my desire to facilitate the entrance into the republican party of the old into whigs and conservatives, and during the past canvass my efforts in that direction were crowned with gratifying success. All of that class of accessions, which number among them some of the best of native white citizens in the State, are now firm supporters of my government. Our temporary difficults has been best of native white citizens in the State, are now firm supporters of my government. Our temporary diffiaccessions, which number among them some of the best of native white citizens in the State, are now firm supporters of my government. Our temporary difficulties here had the effect of relieving us of the worst element of the party. I shall endeavor to aid President Hayes in his Southern policy by administering the government of Louisiana honestly and economically and in the interest of the whole people, white and black. I shall endeavor to have some of the defaulting office-holders sent to the Penitentiary and some murderers hanged. This State is in a condition now which admits of a division on other than color lines. The republican party will lose Pinchback and a small following of colored men, who will go to the democratic party. On the other hand, the republicans will gain largely from the conservatives and old line whigs. It, however, the revolutionary Nicholls party, representing the extreme democratic element, were to succeed in supporting the State government, the color line may be expected to be drawn tighter than ever, and the persecution of colored men continue, as in Mississippi, Texas and other republican States which have been stolen by the White Leaguers until the last vestige of republicanism has been stamped out.

OHIO'S VACANT SENATORSHIP.

SHERMAN'S RESIGNATION RECEIVED -THE RACE FOR THE SUCCESSION-MATTHEWS AND TAFT LEADING, WITH A BLACK HOESE SHOWING FROM THE RESERVE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 12, 1877. The resignation of Senator Sherman was received by Governor Young to-day. After formally tendering his

Permit me in doing so to express my profound gratitude for their generous support and confidence during
a period of twenty-two years of continuous service in
Congress. I have held no position of trust and honor
but what they have conferred, and no words can convey the sense of my obligations to them. I now accept from President Hayes, with much hesitation, an
office of great labor and care, solely from a sense of
duty, with an earnest desire to promote a public poincy
as announced by him and with the hope that in so
doing I may still preserve the good will of the people
of Ohio.

CHANCES FOR THE SECCESSION. resignation, Mr. Sherman says:-

CHANCES FOR THE SUCCESSION. No word has yet been received from "Ben" Wade, and he is not being figured on as a Senatorial candidate, and ex-Governor Noves is also understood to be out of the fight. Judge West and Congressman Lawrence arrived here to-day to see how their chances stand, and Mr. Shellabarger is well represented by a delegation from Sp ringfield, his former nome. Judge

delegation from Springheld, his former home. Judge Taft spent much or the day in the Assembly rooms, and made a good impression. His big frame, fatherly appearance and science of hand taking, warm yet unosiontatious, tells with the rural members.

Judge Matthews' friends claim that he is still abead to night, but Mr. Tatt's iriends likewise claim that their man leads, and can be safely written down as the coming Senator. These two are obviously leading the field. Both are from Cincinnati, both are in accord with President Hayes' policy, both are well known,

and it is admitted by all that either man, if elected,

and it is admitted by all that either man, if elected, would do no discredit to Ohio.

COMBINATIONS AGAINST MATTERWS.

Garfield's friends are much divided. Some of them are still reticent and inclined to be spiteful at being prevented from voting for their favorite. That portion of this faction which went to Matthews yesterday still stick to him, while others are divided between Tait and Shellabarger. It need not surprise any one if, when the less prominent candidates find that "many are called, but few are chosen," they will combine on Tait or some other man and seek to beat Matthews.

A "RESERVE" CASDIDATE.

The latest gossip is that several gentlemen of independent ideas who had been frendly to Garfield now want to vote for a candidate who is outside of all slates or combinations, and have started out to champton Mr. P. Howland, the teading member of the House of Representatives from Ashtabula county. This faction say they are working without Howland's consent, and declare they have secured twenty-two votes for him. If this is true it is important, as it only requires forty-two votes to nominate. The likealth correspondent there was in this scheme. Mr. Howland said be had been asked last week to become a candidate for Senator, but had told his friends he could not, as he was hearily in layor of Garfield. Since Garfield's withdrawal these friends had again asked him to be a candidate, and insisted on seeing what could be done. Howland again replied he was not a candidate, and would do nothing to improve his own chances, and if anything had since been done it was without his cooperation. Howland's triends evidently hope for a quarrel between Mathews' and Tait's friends, which will throw them both out, and then they will run in Howland as a compromise. But this will hardly come to pass.

BACKING HAYES.

PHILADELPHIA INDORSING THE PRESIDENT-THE UNION LEAGUE UNANIMOUSLY SUPPORT-ING HIS POLICY.

A special meeting of the famous Union League of Philadelphia, which was such a potent political influence during the great rebellion, was held this evening, in obedience to a call signed by its most influential members. The call was as follows:--

PRILADELPHIA, March 12, 1877.

in obedience to a call signed by its most influential members. The call was as follows:—

Believing that the Union League of Philadelphia should give some public expression to the universal and positive support given by its members and all true republicans to the President of the United States in his states manifice and noble effort to carry out the principles of the party as proclaimed by the Chicinnata Convention, reiterated in his letter of acceptance and emphasized in his imagural address, the undersigned members of the League, respectfully request, in accordance with the bylaws, that you will call a special meeting of the League for that purpose.

Among the signers are the following:—William Weish, Henry Lewis, Hector Tyndaic, Wayne McVeigh, Henry Armitt Brown, E. W. Balley, A. M. Collins, J. B. Lippincott, Amos R. Little, Benjamin G. Godfrey, A. Heaton, B. H. Moore, E. Dunbar Lockwood, J. B. McCreary, William R. Lejee, Charles W. Trotter, Theodore H. Morris, Andrew Wheeler, Christopher Wetherill, George M. Conarcoe, James C. Hand, S. E. Stokes, Edward Bettle, Jr.; A. Whillidin, W. E. Lockwood, Edward Browning, C. J. Hoffman, Samuel B. Fales, Lemuel Collin, George S. Fox, F. J. Maule, George W. Rexsamer, W. S. Buehier, R. M. Brinton, Jr.; W. S. Baker and E. S. Altennas.

This call was presented to the directors on Saturday evening and unanimously approved, this evening being lixed upon as the time for the meeting. There are two things noticeable about the signatures to this call. In the drst place, they are the names of men who represent the best element of the republican party—men who lead public sentiment in emergencies like the present; and, in the second place, subough the call has been hanging up in the League House since Friday, it has not been signed by either office holders or office-seekers, which would appear to signify that these classes hardly know which side it is politic for them to espouse when it comes to a fight between the great Cameron clan of Pennsylvania and the President of the United

FATAL AFFRAY.

Mumpuis, Tenn., March 12, 1877. The Jackson (Tenn.) Sun of Friday last contains an account of a terrible fight in Madison county, Tenn, Deputy Sheriff Jason W. Fussell and William and Deputy Sheriff Jason W. Fussell and William and John Anderson, his nephews, whom he had summoned to assist him in arresting three brothers named Patete, indicted for carrying concealed weapons, went to the house of Andrew Patete, their father, for that purpose Upon attempting to take them into custody the Patetes resisted and killed Fussell and slightly wounded William Anderson, who in turn mortally wounded John Patete, who died shortly after the fight. Andrew Patete was arrested and committed to jail, but his other sons, after robbing the body of Fussel and taking his horse, escaped.

BANK CLOSED.

DETROIT, Mich., March 12, 1877. The First National Bink, of Monroe, Mich., closed tte doors to day on account of the recent failure of Cabel

garden, and an additional sum, it is reported, from somebody else. Very promptly the judges were on the stand, and sent the Mexican on his way. He appaired confident, and went whizzing around the track an easy, careless style that marks the accompushed rider, yet withal modest and discreet. In May last, at Fleetwood Park, Peralto rode 155 miles in seven hours, and since then at Buffalo he accomplished 160 miles in eight hours. It was his purpose to use all mustangs in the journey now on of his horses are not of much account. Samuel J. Carley, Charles E. Brahem, U. Gifford and Edward Barr were the judges, while Frank Whittaker keeps the

audience posted on "time" and minor matters. Peralto changed his horses almost every mile, and reversed his direction around the track every two Seven turns are required to make one mile, and it is a simple calculation to show that the rider must make 4,260 circuits of the track before the six hundredth mile is scored. His first mile was made in 2:30, the sec-end in 2:35, the third in 2:32, the fourth in 2:35, the fifth in 2:30, the sixth in 2:40, the seventh in 2:54, the eighth in 3:02, the ninth in 2:40, and the tenth in 2:44, making the ten miles in 20m. 42s. This distance be accomplished in good form, and seemed but little or none the worse for the journey. Once or twice, while changing, he drank a small quantity of

but little or none the worse for the journey. Once or twice, while changing, he drank a small quantity of oatmeal water with apparent relish.

THE SECOND FEN MILES.

Without loss of time Persilio commenced his eleventh mile, which he made in 2:35; but the twellth required 2:45, and the others, up to the twentieth, as follows:—Thirteenth, 2:36; fourteenth, 2:36; litteenth, 2:41; sixteenth, 2:36; seventeenth, 2:34; eighteenth, 2:31; nineteenth, 2:49; twentieth, 2:38—total for the ten miles, 26m, 25s., and for the twenty, 55m. 7s. Nothing et especial hote occurred during this portion of the ride, excepting that the bridle of his cream colored mustang parted during the seventeenth mile, and it was feared that the bridle of his cream colored mustang parted during the seventeenth mile, and it was feared that the animal could not be stopped at the end of the seventh circuit, but Peratto was equal to the occasion and had the bridle adjusted in "shipshape order" in less than half a minute, without arresting the speed of the pet.

Scorking Fifty Miles.

The next ten miles were accomplished in 25m, 22s, the total of the thirty, sctual riding time, was th. 19m. 20s. The following ten consumed 27m, 00s., the fastest mile requiring 2:36, making for the forty miles, in, 46m, 35s. From the forty-first to the fiftieth, Peraito exhibited as much coolness and confidence as the oid at the Start, and when the half bundred had been set down to his credit he similed with suisfaction. The last ten were made in 26m, 44s., the total for the fifty miles being 20, 13m, 16s. When it is considered that in making this distance the track was gone over 350 times, some idea may be obtained of the nature of the task attempted. Up to this point his averaged miles were hitle less than 2m, 40s. To ride the fifty hours without require to make twelve miles an hop to succeed, so

Itime.

PROM PIFTY TO THE EIGHTY-PIRST.

In making the ten miles from fifty to sixty he a quired 27m, 38x.—total riding time, 2n. 40m, 54x. T next ten occupied 27m, 05x, and at this juncture had been 3h, 08m, in the saddle. He was now about the hours ahead of time. From the seventue to the eightieth mile he took 28m, 19 his. riding time in all, to this poneing 3h, 38m, 19s. The eighty-first mile required 24m, to accomplish, and at this juncture he had be 3h, 29m, 43s, sailing around the enclosure. A rest ten minutes was then taken, when it was his intent to remount and continue to one hundred miles for night's work.

GILMORR'S GARDEN, NEW YORK, March 12, 1877.—
For a purse, Francisco Peralta undertaking to ride
600 miles in fitty hours, seven turns to the mile;
twenty horses allowed:—

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICES
WASHINGTON, March 13-1 A. M.

west winds, warmer, cloudy and rainy weather will prevail, with failing barometer, and possibly followed

For the Gulf States, southwest to southeast winds failing barometer, and warmer, cloudy and rainy weather, followed in the southwest by rising ba-

rometer, and cooler, northerly winds. For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, cooler northwest winds, rising barometer, cloudy and clearing

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, northeast, veering to southeast winds, partly cloudy, warmer weather, and rising, followed by falling For the upper lake region, portheast, veering 40

warmer southeast winds, rising, followed by falling parometer, and clear or partly cloudy weather. For the lower lakes, falling barometer, northeast to northwest winds and snow, with slightly higher tem-

southwest winds, failing barometer, generally higher temperature and cloudy weather, with rain or snow.

The rivers will continue to fall, except a rise in the

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY. The following record will show the changes in the

temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building:— 1876, 1877. 1876, 1877.

1876, 1877. ... 40 43 ... 37 42 ... 37 41 ... 37 39 . 1877. 1876. 85 3:30 P. M. 40 25 6 P. M. 37 28 9 P. M. 37 41 12 P. M. 37

12 M. Average temperature vesterday. 39 & Average temperature for corresponding date last year 36 %

ART NOTES. Au interesting series of photographs has been

ssued by Brady, of Washington, with a view to making the public acquainted with the appearance of our President makers. On one carie are assembled the immortal fifteen of the Electoral Commission. Two others are devoted to the republican and democratic council. All three are well executed and give an excellent idea of the men who fought the battle of the Presidency. OBITUARY.

HON. PETER SMITH. The Hon. Peter Smith, of Waterloo, N. J., died yes terday. He was President of the Hackettstown Bank, and represented this district for two terms in the Senate. He was sixty-eight years old.

HOTEL ARRIVALS. Judge George F. Comstock, of Syracuse, is at the

Windsor. Alexander G. Cattell, of New Jersey; William H. Seward, of Auburn, N. Y.; ex-Congressman E. B. Morgan, of Aurora, N. Y., and Major Frank W. Hess, United States Army, are at the St. Nicholas, Mayor John E. Simpson, of St. Louis, is at the St. James. Ex-Governor C. C. Washburn, of Wisconsin; John G. Priest, of St. Louis, and Mayor J. J. Crouse, of Syracuse, are at the Fifth Avenue. Captain Fred erick Watkins, of the steamship City of Brussels, is at the Grand Central. Robert Lenox Banks, of Albany, is at the Clarendon. Congressional Delegate Trinidad Romero, of New Mexico, is at the Coleman

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Algeria will leave this port on Tednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool. The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at THE NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Europe-will be ready at half-past eight o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents. READ THE WEEKLY DEATH LIST OF CON-sumption and learn how many die of neglected coughs and colds that Hake's Honey or Horenound and Tax would have cared. Pike's Toothacus Drops cure in one minute.

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text of the ELECTORAL BILLS.

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ing the High Court of Arbitration. Besides this spe-freature of HERALD ALMANAC FOR 1877. Its pages are replete with invaluable tables and Statist Returns on Finance, with Duily Quotations for Gold 1876, of Sovernment Honds of the various issues; Rete Consols; Railroad Shares and Sinck; American Securi-on the loubdom market; Bank of England Rate of Discon-on the loubdom market; Bank of England Rate of Discon-

on the bottom market; Bank of England Rate of Discour Custom Editurus, &c.
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